

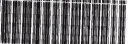







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By  
SCOTT NEARING



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# Russia

and the

## League of Nations

Note from the Soviet Republic to the  
President of the United States of  
North America, together with  
Russia's answer to the  
Neutral Powers



PUBLISHED BY  
THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE  
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124

# Wirtschaftsleben und Völkerbund

Von

Georg Gothein

Vierte Veröffentlichung des Volks-  
bundes für Freiheit und Vaterland

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DEUTSCHE LIGA FÜR VÖLKERBUND

Neunte Flugschrift

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Toll  
Deutschland  
in den  
Völkerbund?

VON

BERNHARD GUTTMANN

1 9 1 9

VERLAG HANS ROBERT ENGELMANN  
BERLIN

C. 1506.

**DEUTSCHE LIGA FÜR VÖLKERBUND**

Elfte Flugſchrift

X-JX1975

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**DER  
VÖLKERBUND-  
VORSCHLAG  
DER DEUTSCHEN  
REGIERUNG**

Eingeleitet von

**Dr. Hans Wehberg**

Leiter der völkerrechtlichen Abteilung der  
„Deutschen Liga für Völkerbund“



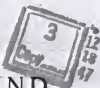
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gehalten auf dem

IX. Deutschen Pazifistentag zu Braunschweig  
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von

HARRY GRAF KESSLER

nach dem Stenogramm

nebst der vom Kongress angenommenen Resolution.



Verlegt bei

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von  
Dr. Elisabeth Rotten

Mit einem Geleitwort von  
Professor Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster



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BERLIN

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# Verteidigung des Völkerbundes

Rede

von

HERMANN KANTOROWICZ



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and

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A CRITICISM

By

NORMAN THOMAS

*Director of the League for Industrial Democracy  
Contributing Editor of THE NATION*

TOGETHER WITH A DISCUSSION

OF

THE LEAGUE AND MILITARY FORCE

By

CHARLES P. HOWLAND

*of the New York Bar; Member of the Executive Committee  
of the Foreign Policy Association*

Published by the

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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1923

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# Die 5. Genfer Völkerbundstagung

Welche großen grundsätzlichen Fortschritte  
hat im September 1924 diese Tagung gebracht?

Welche Vorteile hat Deutschland vom  
Völkerbund zu erwarten?

Von  
Harry Graf Kessler



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UND ORGANISATION  
DER  
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Von

Dr. Robert Körber, Wien

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von Dr. Herm. Kirchhoff  
mit einem Geleitwort  
von Graf Bernstorff

Herausgegeben von der  
Deutschen Liga für Völkerbund



Haupt-Archiv  
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Der Konventionsentwurf der Vor-  
bereitenden Abrüstungskommission

von

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# Die Polizeifrage auf der Genfer Abrüstungskonferenz

von

**Botho Elster**

Polizei-Major

Hauptmann a. D.

Mitglied der Deutschen Delegation  
zur Abrüstungskonferenz

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AND THE

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nebst 36 Leitsätzen  
zur Erneuerung der deutschen Politik

von

Fr. W. Foerster.



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United Nations Conference  
on International Organization

Provisional List of  
Members of the Delegations  
and  
Officers of the Secretariat

CANCELLED

San Francisco, California  
April 1945

United Nations conference on  
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of  
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of the — conference on international  
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"San Francisco, 1945,"

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By

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San Francisco, 1945,

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TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES;

TO THE

STATE DEPARTMENT

AND

DELEGATES

TO THE

PEACE CONFERENCE

IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

---

## AN ANSWER

TO THE

Protest Against the Recognition  
of Delegation from Yugoslavia

---

By

Z. KOSTELSKI

Box 1342

Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

#28

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# CHARTER

## OF THE UNITED NATIONS

TOGETHER WITH THE  
STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
COURT OF JUSTICE



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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION,

*San Francisco, California*  
JUNE 26, 1945

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United Nations conference on international  
organization, San Francisco, 1945.

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DISCURSOS  
y  
DECLARACIONES

del  
*Comisario del Pueblo de Negocios Extranjeros de  
la U.R.S.S. y Presidente de la Delegación Soviética*

a la

CONFERENCIA

de las

NACIONES UNIDAS

*sobre organización internacional,  
celebrada en San Francisco, California*



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Author of *Korea: Forgotten Nation*

Issued

By

**The Korean American Council**

Washington, D. C.



United Nations Conference  
on International Organization

(Confidential until  
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THE INTERNATIONAL COURT  
OF THE  
conference on international  
UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION,  
" San Francisco, 1945."

A CONSENSUS OF AMERICAN  
AND CANADIAN VIEWS

AS EXPRESSED IN TWENTY-FIVE  
REGIONAL GROUP CONFERENCES OF LAWYERS  
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA  
ON VARIOUS QUESTIONS ARISING UNDER  
THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS

CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE  
ON LEGAL PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATION FOR THE MAINTENANCE  
OF PEACE

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE ON  
PROPOSALS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE  
NATIONS FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND LAW

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A Statement to the United Nations  
*an international organization*  
Conference in San Francisco, April 1945.

*Issued by the Meeting for Sufferings (the Executive body) of the  
Religious Society of Friends in Great Britain, March 2, 1945.*

*Adopted by the Board of Directors of the  
American Friends Service Committee, April 4, 1945.*

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It is our conviction that peace can only be securely established as the unity of mankind is recognized and practiced.

No one denies that our world is for many purposes today a single entity: economic interdependence, the development of rapid transport, of wireless and other modern inventions have brought the ends of the world together; and it is therefore both necessary and fitting that the statesmen of the world should continue the process already begun of providing suitable permanent machinery for the expression of the common life of the whole human race. The immediate objectives of such machinery must be the prevention of war and the promotion of intercourse, but if the structure to be built at San Francisco is to rest on firm foundations it must give adequate expression to the great truth that the human race is one family, a truth recognized from ancient times by religious and philosophic teachers, and accepted in principle by all civilized peoples. The peoples of the world are united not simply by economic circumstance but by the essential spiritual nature of man. Men of every race and nation must be the beneficiaries of the new world order.

Much of the disorder of modern times has arisen from the worship of power and from competition for power. We are all in some measure responsible before God for this tragedy of mankind. We are none of us utterly divorced from our fellows either by

X- JX 1976

#  
A, Z, 9

#34

**The Charter  
of  
The United Nations** Conference  
on International Organization, San

Francisco, 1945.

*Complete Text  
Signed in San Francisco  
June 26, 1945*

Presented by

**BROOKLYN EAGLE**

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# MEMORANDUM

addressed to the United Nations *Conference*  
an international organization, San Francisco,  
by the *1945, 1946*

General Indochinese Delegation



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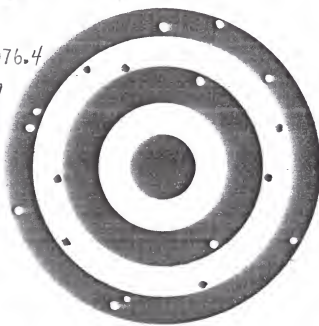
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CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO

by

THE CULTURAL WORLD CENTER  
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# Korean Memorial

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# Korean Memorial

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TO

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THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, San Fran-  
cisco, 1945,

at

San Francisco, California

April 25, 1945

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#39

Use U.K.'d by all delegations  
at San Francisco Conference.  
(See enclosure)

Please do not under-estimate  
the value of this work.

Here we have the only practical way to reach the hearts of the people and to continually remind them that their country is associated with others in the common undertakings of a world community.

This idea will temper excessive nationalism and create a strong sense of solidarity among the United Nations.

It is the patriotic duty of every citizen who favors world collaboration to promote the use of the flag and the symbol.

Brooks Harding



United Nations conference on international  
national organization, San Francisco  
1945.

The

San Francisco Conference

O. K.

2-JX 1976.4  
1329

#40

In 1942 when the Two Flag Idea was developed and the Four Pillars of Freedom design selected there were but 29 United Nations. When the San Francisco Conference was concluded there were 51 including Poland.

To determine the acceptability of the Two Flag Idea, the United Nations Honor Flag, the World-wide Symbol of Freedom, and the people's sponsorship of the use of these symbols, as of the date of the conference, it was necessary to bring the matter to the attention of all the United Nations representatives. With this in mind the entire development was submitted to each of the 50 delegations for their official consideration to ascertain if there were any objections or suggestions.

No objection was made by any of the delegations and the development was considered O. K.'d for use when the display of 51, or more flags was not feasible.

There was only one change suggested and made at the San Francisco Conference. This related to the color of the Four Pillars of Freedom which are emblazoned upon the field of white of the flag. At the suggestion of certain representatives of the Mohammedan countries green pillars were made optional. Since the design of the United Nations Honor Flag is not dependent upon color it is now permissible to use blue or green pillars although red is standard in most of the United Nations.

The initiative for bringing the Two Flag Idea into popular use among the people remains in the hands of the people and their organizations in countries where flags are widely used by the citizens. In this effort they will continue to be supported by the unofficial advice and cooperation of representatives of the United Nations.

United Nations conference on inter-  
national organization, San Francisco  
1945

## UNITED NATIONS #41 TWO FLAG IDEA

X- JX 1946 To be used when the display of 46 or more flags is not feasible



Use O.K.'d by all delegations  
at San Francisco Conference.  
(See enclosure)

The National Flag in the position of honor  
and instead of 45 or more additional flags,  
one flag to pay honor and respect to all the  
others. Developed by United Nations' repre-  
sentatives in unofficial discussions, 1942.  
Reaffirmed, 1943.

### SECONDARY FLAG

Symbol of friendship and cooperation  
among the peace- and freedom-loving  
peoples of the world.

April, 1945

X-JX 1976.4

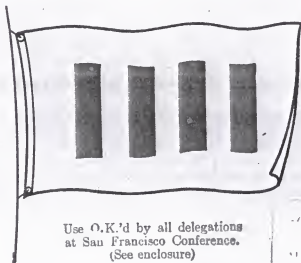
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**World-Wide Reference Guide**  
for the

#42

**United Nations** conference on  
"international organization, San Francisco, 1945."  
**Honor Flag**

Developed by United Nations' representatives in unofficial  
discussions, 1942. Reaffirmed, 1943.



Use O.K.'d by all delegations  
at San Francisco Conference.  
(See enclosure)

**HONOR FLAG**

The secondary flag which pays honor and  
respect to all your country's allies. It is the  
symbol of friendship and cooperation among  
the peace- and freedom-loving peoples of the  
world. Fly it with your flag.

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This Guide was worked out in unofficial cooperation with representa-  
tives of all the forty-four United and Associated Nations in 1944. It is  
subject to such revision as time and experience may dictate.

THIRD ENGLISH EDITION—MARCH, 1945

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#43

UNITED NATIONS *conference*  
"on international organization, San  
Francisco, 1945,"  
FLAG

PROBLEMS



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THE WORK OF MANY PERSONS  
OF MANY COUNTRIES

as outlined by

BROOKS HARDING

on behalf of all concerned

May, 1945

---

NO COMMERCIALISM OF ANY KIND IS  
CONNECTED WITH THIS DEVELOPMENT

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A3 Z9

To Delegates of the United Nations Conference  
international organization, San Francisco, 1945  
DECLARATION

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In the name of the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic we have the honor to submit the following declaration to the Conference of the United Nations, which is being held in San Francisco for the purpose of setting up an International Organization of Peace and Security.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on the basis of its Constitution of January 30, 1937, and the constitutional revisions and amendments adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on March 4, 1944, has recovered the right which it formerly had and which it voluntarily ceded to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1922, to establish direct relations with foreign states, to conclude agreements with them and to have independent representation at international conferences and bodies set up by the latter. This is also in full accord with the Constitution of the USSR and the constitutional acts of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated February 1, 1944. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic with a population of over 40 million, is one of the largest European states.

The Ukraine, lying along the southwestern borders of the Soviet Union has in the last thirty years alone been the object of numerous foreign invasions, which have brought to the Ukrainian people incalculable hardships. Therefore the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is among the states most interested in safeguarding their security against the attacks of aggressors. The Ukraine has more than once been the object of sanguinary invasions of aggressors who have striven for centuries to seize its territory, its manpower and material resources and to enslave its people.

The whole world is aware of the contribution made by the Ukrainian people to the defeat of the common enemy of the United Nations, the stubbornness and the heroism which the Ukrainian people, together with other peoples of the Soviet Union have shown and are showing in their fight against

To Delegates of

X- JX 1976

THE UNITED NATIONS  
CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO

from the  
DELEGATION

of the

U. S. S. R.

after the war for their own people as well as for the people of the United Nations a declaration announcing its wish to join the world organization of security as one of the founder-states and also to take part in the Conference of the United Nations in San Francisco.

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N. KHROUSHCHEV

Chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars  
of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

D. MANULSKI

People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the  
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.  
April 10, 1945.

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# 45

# PROGRAM

*Closing Plenary*

*Session • The United*

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Session • The United  
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on International  
Organization • San  
Francisco, June 26, 1945*





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#48

The Acting Chairman of the Delegation of the  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
THE HONORABLE A. A. GROMYKO

Today we sum up the results of the historic Conference of the United Nations, gathered to work out the Charter of the Organization on the maintenance of peace and security. The foundation of this International Organization was laid down even at the time when the war was raging in Europe, when the enemy, though having suffered a serious defeat, resisted furiously. These foundations, as it is known, were laid at the Moscow Conference of the ministers for foreign affairs of the United States of America, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and at the historic Crimea Conference.

The peace-loving nations who suffered countless sacrifices in this war naturally rest their hopes on the establishment, by collective efforts, of an international instrument which could prevent the repetition of a new tragedy for humanity. In accordance with the decisions adopted at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, Marshal Stalin said: "To win the war against Germany means to carry out a great historical deed. But to win the war still does not mean the insurance of lasting peace and security for the people in the future. The task is not only to win the war but also to make impossible the occurrence of a new aggression and a new war, if not forever, then at least for a long period of time."

When asked whether there is some means for preventing German aggression, to nip it in the bud if war breaks out, and keep it from developing into a big war, Marshal Stalin gave the following answer: "To achieve this, there is only one means besides the complete disarmament of the aggressor nations: to establish a special organization for defense of peace and insurance of security, from among the representatives of the peace-loving nations; to place at the disposal of the steering body of this Organization the maximum quantity of armed forces sufficient for the suppression of aggression; and to convince this Organization, in case of necessity, to send without any delay these armed forces for the prevention and liquidation of aggression, for the punishment of those guilty of aggression."

At the same time Marshal Stalin pointed out that the actions of that Organization would be sufficiently effective if the great powers who carried the main burden of the war against Hitlerite Germany would continue to act in the spirit of unanimity and accord. These actions will not be effective if a breach of this indispensable condition occurs.

Such are the principles by which the Soviet Government has been guided

United Nations conference on international organization, San Francisco, 1945.

X-JX 1976

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## Report on San Francisco

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*A selection of editorials, news dispatches and radio broadcasts over station WINX by members of the staff of The Washington Post, on the United Nations Conference on International Organization, April 25 to June 26, 1945*

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**The Washington Post**

United Nations Conference on International Organization,  
San Francisco, 1945

X-JX 1976

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An Appeal from the  
**SPANISH COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION**  
to the  
**SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE**  
April, 1945.

52

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X- JX 1976

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#51

# **A Condensed Analysis of the United Nations San Francisco Conference**

*on international  
organization, San Francisco, 1945.*

"'Please come into my parlor' said the spider  
to the fly." "'Oh, thank you I will for you  
are so very kind and hospitable,' replied the  
fly."

. . .

About a quarter of a century ago we fought a world war to make the world safe for Communism—they did and do call it democracy—but at that time the people of the world would not stand for it and it then could not be put over on the whole world. Since then propagandists have been so effectively successful that now it no doubt will be possible to force the whole world into Communism with pen and sword.

"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it: except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain." Psalms 127:1.

God was told, in effect, that He was not needed and his presence was not desired at this conference with the inevitable result that the structure, which was built there, is very frail indeed and the labor done on it was all in vain as far as the announced intent and purpose of the conference is concerned. May we not learn that God is still the supreme ruler of the universe including our "little one world" and its big people with bigger heads?

It has been reported that when at Yalta it was first proposed that this conference be held Marshal Stalin inquired as to what there was to discuss at such a conference. But he gave his approval after he was assured that nothing new

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# V. M. MOLOTOV

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APR 1 1945

**SPEECH DELIVERED AT THE  
SESSION OF THE UNITED  
NATIONS CONFERENCE ON  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANI-  
ZATION, IN SAN FRANCISCO, 1945,  
ON APRIL 26, 1945.**

*Published by American Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco*

X- JX 1976

<sup>4</sup>  
A<sub>3</sub> 29

#53

*Address by the President*  
*of the United States*  
*of America at the*  
*Closing Plenary Session*  
*of The United Nations*  
*Conference on Inter-*  
*national Organization.*

*San Francisco, June 26, 1945*

X-JX 1976

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#54

# UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

on INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATION,

SAN FRANCISCO,

APRIL 1945,

TRAN

128

JUL 23 1949

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"GREATER THAN ARMIES IS AN  
IDEA WHOSE TIME HAS COME."

— Victor Hugo

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San Francisco Public Library

United Nations conference on international organization  
San Francisco, 1946.

#55

CANADA

# House of Commons Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

X-JX 1976

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SPEECH

OF



PLAINFES

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Mr. ANTHONY HLYNKA

MEMBER FOR VEGREVILLE

ON

## SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1945

MAY 22 1945



X- JX 1976

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United Nations Conference  
On International Organization  
**Conference Library**  
Room 226 War Memorial Veterans' Building

#56

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**COURT FOR PERPETUAL PEACE**

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—◆—  
*Favoring*  
**P A L E S T I N E**  
*as a Free and Democratic*  
**JEWISH COMMONWEALTH**  
*or*  
**STATE**  
—◆—

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**B R I E F**

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JUDGE JACOB S. STRAHL  
*Amicus Curiae*  
74 Chauncey Street  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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X- JX 1976

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#57

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE  
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA—  
APRIL 25, 1945.

50

JUN 10 1945

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COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

Delegates

Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines  
to the United States, Chairman

Maximo M. Kalaw, Secretary of Public Instruction and  
Information

Carlos P. Garcia, Member of the Senate, Congress of the  
Philippines

Pedro Lopez, Member of the House of Representatives,  
Congress of the Philippines

Francisco A. Delgado, Former Resident Commissioner of the  
Philippines to the United States

Urbano A. Zafra, Economic Adviser to the President of the  
Philippines

Colonel Alejandro Melchor, Military and Technical Adviser  
to the President of the Philippines

Vicente G. Sinco, Professor of Law, University of the  
Philippines

Advisers

Jose F. Imperial, Foreign Service Assistant, Office of  
the President of the Philippines, Technical Secretary

Erasmus R. Cruz, Administrative Officer, Office of the  
President of the Philippines, Executive Secretary

Solomon V. Arnaldo, Chief of Research and Reference, Office  
of the Philippine Resident Commissioner

Leonides S. Virata, Assistant Auditor, General Auditing  
Office

Manuel A. Adeva, Chief, Nationals Division, Office of the  
Philippine Resident Commissioner

Technical Assistant

Gladys Beauchamp, Public Relations Division, Office of the  
Philippine Resident Commissioner

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Helen M. Rumble  
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Eleanore G. Vehring  
Genevieve Harmon

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FRANCE FOREVER  
(SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER)

RADIO BROADCASTS By ALBERT GUÉRARD

THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

THE FRENCH POINT OF VIEW

FRANCE  
188  
JUL 23 1945

#58

Special In-  
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I

The Conference which is to open in San Francisco on the 25th of April will probably be known in history as the Constituent Assembly of the World Commonwealth. We should prepare for it, for if our delegates may discuss the problems of world organization, it is for us, the people of the free Nations, to give life to the documents they may sign. Diplomacy deals with scraps of paper; democracy is reality itself. It is the people who suffer, who fight. It is the people who have to pay, and the people who must command. This we were told emphatically, in almost identical terms, by Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt, when they returned from Yalta.

I am undertaking today and in the brief addresses which are to follow, to set forth before you the problems of the San Francisco Conference from the French point of view. Let there be no misunderstanding. I am speaking to you as an American citizen, a doughboy of the other war, the father of a G.I. Joe in this war. I am speaking as an American citizen, that is to say as a free man. I am not the agent of the Provisional French Government or of any propaganda organization. Both as a citizen and as a professional student, I assert my right to plain speaking. Remember that I first became connected with Stanford University in 1907, and that the proud motto of that great institution is "the winds of freedom blow."

If I desire to present the French point of view in world affairs it is first of all because there exists, between the two great liberal democracies,

CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION  
San Francisco, 1945

TRANSMIT

May 7, 1945

800

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#59

II. OBSERVATIONS ON THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

by

Thomas H. Mahony

Vice-President, Catholic Association for International Peace.

A- JX 1916.4  
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By midnight, Friday, May 4, 1945, all proposed amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals had to be filed. All such amendments proposed by any of the powers sponsoring the Conference had to be made known to the other sponsors before publication. As a result, some sixteen United States proposals were discussed and practically all, if not all, were agreed to by the sponsoring powers. These proposals as well as some three advanced by China and agreed to by the other sponsors are significant.

1. Justice.

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals omitted any reference to "justice" as a basis of organization or in statement of purpose, using the word itself only in the phrase "international court of justice". Amendments have been suggested by the United States and agreed to by the other sponsors which remedy this situation. One of the purposes of the international organization is now declared to be the adjustment or settlement of international disputes "with due regard for principles of justice and international law".

2. Bill of Rights.

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals merely provided in Chapter IX that the organization "should promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms". Clearly this was neither sufficient recognition of the fundamental God given character of such rights nor sufficient provision for the ultimate protection of such rights.

The amendments proposed by the United States and approved by the other Great Powers have made great and improving changes in this respect.

One of the purposes of the organization is now declared to be the "promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms".

The General Assembly is entrusted with the power to "initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation...to assist in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all.

The Economic and Social Council is charged with the duty to "promote respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex". This Council is empowered "to make recommendations for promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms" and charged with the additional duty to set up a commission in the field of "promotion of human rights".

These changes have undoubtedly been due in very great part to the effective work of religious organizations in stressing to the State Department and to the legislative branch of our Government the essential necessity both of basing any international organization upon a recognition that human rights exist independently of any governmental grant, and of providing for machinery or procedure whereby such rights might be adequately protected throughout the world.

3. International Law.

Neither the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals nor any amendments suggested by the

X- JX 1976

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#60

TEMPORARY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

# United Nations Conference on

# International Organization, San Francisco 1945.

This is the last Temporary Directory  
please check your listings carefully  
and report all changes or additions  
by calling Extension 266.

Issued Saturday, April 21, 1945

X-JX 1976

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**U**nited  
**N**ations  
**C**onference on  
**I**nternational  
**O**rganization

SAN FRANCISCO 1945

PRICE 25¢

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TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

for

THE UNITED NATIONS  
CONFERENCE

ON

INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATION

*Third Issue*

May 17, 1945

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#63

**NOTE:** Reprinted from the New York Times, June 18, 1945.



*me.*

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TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

for

THE UNITED NATIONS  
CONFERENCE

ON

INTERNATIONAL

ORGANIZATION, San Francisco.

*Second Issue*

May 2, 1945

Please Do Not Use Previous Issue

#65

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

1760 N STREET, NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

X-18 1976

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A329

May 4, 1945

To Station Managers:

Re: Special Release from the United Nations

Conference on International Organization, San Francisco, 1945.

As announced in NAB REPORTS (page 164) Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, NAB Coordinator of Listener Activity, is attending the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco. Her function there is to gather material of particular interest to women listeners growing out of, and incidental to, this great international gathering.

She will prepare interesting bits of material primarily for the use of your women's director as a part of the "Women of the United Nations" campaign. Attached are some of these items which you may wish to pass on to your women's director. From time to time additional releases will be sent. Watch for them!

Very truly yours,

C. E. Arney, Jr.

ETHICAL ISSUES IN THE NEWS

#66

"THE ISSUES AT SAN FRANCISCO"

X- JX 1976

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A3 Z9

Algernon D. Black, Leader  
Society for Ethical Culture  
Thursday, April 26, 1945  
Station WQXR  
10:30 P.M.

The San Francisco Conference on World Security is our second great effort to form a world organization to rid the human race of the curse of war. Although we must be on guard against the easy optimism that the conference will surely be a success, we must not underestimate its importance and possibilities.

Obviously, the delegates dare not fail to agree on something. But how much of an organization will they create? And how sound will it be? We must not fool ourselves about the difficulties we face!

Why did the League of Nations fail? Because the League did not give security to the nations. And when the nations had no security in and through the League, they by-passed it, trying desperately to make themselves secure by larger armaments and alliances. If there is anything to be learned from the failure of the League, it is that pious speeches about peace, and attempts to disarm will fail unless there is a new collective security in and through the new world organization and a new level of international ethics.

Some people think that peace can be had without paying very much of a price for it. If this were so, if it had been possible to have peace without paying much for it, the human race might have gotten rid of war a long time ago. But the price of peace must be paid in a number of ways. Every nation will have to give up something. If any one nation sets down certain requirements and says, "Unless these are met, I am going home," there is no hope of world peace. But if at San Francisco the nations agree on a basic organization with power and prestige enough to inspire confidence, then over a long period of months and years, they may be able to work out the problems over which there is such misunderstanding and conflict today. This must be our minimum hope. If we can learn from history, the Constitutional Convention of 1787, through which we created the federal government, had to make a number of compromises and had to leave many problems unsolved. But its greatest achievement was to create a practical functioning organization of power and prestige and to agree on a method for the consideration of problems in the future.

One of the great hopes for peace is contained in the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a world Security Council. But there are stumbling blocks there. For no problem of international aggression can be considered without the unanimous consent of the Big Five. In other words, the negative vote of one of these big nations could prevent the Council even from discussing, let alone employing, punitive measures to stop aggression anywhere in the world. This means that a small nation which gets the secret backing of one of the Big Five may attack another nation without any risk, counting on its powerful big friend to prevent the Security Council from discussing or acting on the matter. This requirement of unanimous agreement by the Big Five should be lowered to the requirement of a majority or 2/3 or 3/4 vote, or else there will be no security among the nations.

ZAREH. NUBAR  
11111 Pircachello  
227 W. 45. St  
New York, N.Y.

X- JX 1976

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A3 Z9

#67

STATEMENT BY THE SCHOLARS ON PEACE

United Nations Conference  
On International Organization, San  
Francisco, 1945  
Conference Library  
Room 226 War Memorial Veterans' Building

### Introduction

In this hour of grave crisis, the duty of mankind is clear and imperative.

It must organize itself into an indissoluble unit, creating a world federation formed for itself, and for all of itself, possessing no outsiders or enemies.

In order to attain this goal, many problems of a serious and complex nature will have to be met and solved, and none more serious than the problems of international and constitutional law. These may be summarized as follows:

1. To discover the source and the locus of true abstract sovereignty.
2. To determine what group of men embodies abstract sovereignty on the highest plane in concrete human life, and to make of each individual in that group a specialized and partial sovereign functioning within a given branch of the government.
3. To outline the structure of the state and the world federation.
4. To set up criteria and procedures for the selection and election of those worthy to govern so that they may become the true human sovereigns, each in his own place.

A consideration of these problems must start with a postulate which is Spencer's principle of the greatest amount

X-JX 1976

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#68

# THE CASE of CATALONIA

APPEAL  
to the UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE  
at the INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, CONFERENCE  
San Francisco, California  
April, 1945.

CATALAN NATIONAL COUNCIL  
(United States Delegation)

X-18 1976

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BRITISH EMBASSY, SAFO.

PUBLICITY SECTION.

11 April, 1945.

#69

This material on the World Security Project which will be the subject of the San Francisco Conference is forwarded for your information.

MEMBER

9

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THE UNITED NATIONS  
DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS FOR  
THE GENERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

At the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, the Great Powers made suggestions for a new international organisation to safeguard peace when the present world struggle has been brought to an end. The general lines of this new World Security Organisation, which will be the subject of the San Francisco Conference, and are indicated in the attached chart, have been reproduced from the official United States publication which set out the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

The Organisation will include a new SECURITY COUNCIL, composed of 11 nations, of whom 5 will have permanent seats. These will be the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, France and China. Six other non-permanent members will be elected to the General Assembly, in which all nations who are members of the Organisation will have representatives. The chart indicates the responsibilities of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The functions of the Assembly will be entirely consultative, actual authority and power to act being vested in the Security Council. The first purpose of the Security Council is to prevent - by force, or by the threat of force - any new aggression in the world. For this, it has a military Staff Committee, regional security arrangements, and national contingents of armed forces at its disposal. The actual arrangements for this will be discussed at San Francisco.

As well as a powerful machinery for dealing with aggression, the new World Organisation, as is indicated on the left-hand side of the chart, comprises an organisation which will seek to remove and eliminate the deeper causes of war. This is the ECONOMIC SOCIAL COUNCIL with its subsidiary commissions, funds and agencies, as indicated in the chart.

The delegates to San Francisco have before them a formidable task in seeking to reach detailed agreement on this complicated, all-machinery for ensuring the peace and economic and social well-being of the world.

After the new Organisation has been established, it will be possible in the future to discuss specific and individual problems in the world in relation to its framework.

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THE UNITED NATIONS  
CONFERENCE ON  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION



SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

APRIL 25, 1945

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PACIFIC  
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

X- JX 1976

# 71

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A3 29

*Text of the Memorandum on*

**THE UKRAINIAN  
SITUATION**

To the American Delegation at the  
United Nations Conference  
on International Organization, *See File 100-115,*

From the  
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America



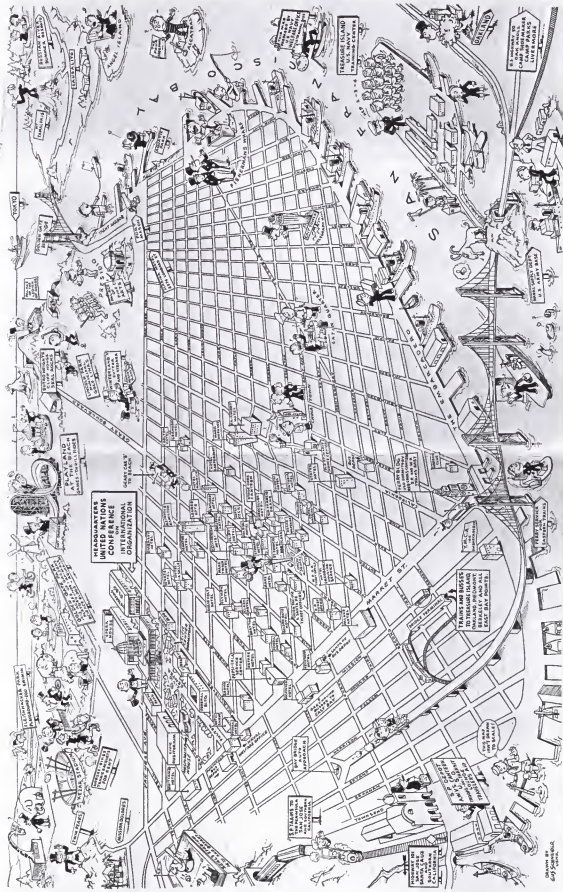
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JUL 23 1945

# Welcome to San Francisco

San Francisco Convention and Tourist Bureau



X-JX 1976

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TEMPORARY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

United Nations Conference  
on  
International Organization

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Issued Thursday, April 19, 1945

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# DIRECTORY

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**PRESS, PERIODICAL  
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*Accredited to the*

**United Nations Conference  
on**

**International Organization, San Francisco, 1945.**

**SAN FRANCISCO  
CALIFORNIA  
MAY 1, 1945**

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A partial collection of hundreds of press clippings resulting from the work of the Delegation of American Serbs, which attended the United Nations Conference for International Organization, held in San Francisco, California, from April 23, to June 26, 1945.

San Francisco Examiner  
May 1, 1945 CC# 7

## Mihailovich Will Ask UNCIO to Help in Forming Government

Yugoslavia's General Drazza Mihailovich, through emissaries in Italy and San Francisco, yesterday requested full Allied intervention in Yugoslavia, a request scheduled to be placed with United Nations Conference officials here.

The announcement came from Louis C. Christopher, president of the Serb National Federation of America, who said the request from the bitter rival of Marshal Tito had arrived in a communication from Zivko Topalovich, president of the Yugoslav National Democratic Committee of Yugoslavia.

### FOUR POINT PROGRAM

Declaring that he spoke for Mihailovich, Topalovich demanded in behalf of the Serbian leader:

- 1—Inter-Allied intervention with an inter-Allied commission guaranteeing to the people of Yugoslavia "the right to establish order within the country."
- 2—Establishment of a coalition government in "its truest sense" under supervision of an inter-Allied commission.
- 3—Recognition of both resisting forces—Tito's and Mihailovich's—with all political parties being made part of a coalition government." Mihailovich guarantees, and asks the same guarantee from opposing forces: that both be demobilized, and from that point on, "a united army be

created under an Allied commission."

Creation of policing and administrative branches, under an inter-Allied commission, with a guarantee to be given the people that orderly, free elections be held, for a constitutional parliament and from it a representative government of all parties."

### DENIES COLLABORATION

Christopher, here as an observer at the conference, said Topalovich "and another member" of the national democratic committee in Yugoslavia had been "authorized to come to San Francisco to help solve the riddle of Yugoslavia on the scene of the conference." Topalovich at present is in Italy.

Christopher denied that Mihailovich ever had collaborated with the Germans, said his forces had freed 3,200 American flyers, charged that "the present government is carrying on the same purge and extermination started by the Germans," that Winston Churchill's recognition of Tito was "appeasement of Russia," that approximately two million Serbs since the outbreak of war "have been lost through massacre, purge or combat;" only one part "unanimous" elections are held, with opposition totally eliminated; and declared that "unless Serbs are given freedom, Yugoslavia remains a powder keg in the Balkans."

San Francisco Examiner  
April 25, 1945 CCCC# 9

## BAR TITO AIDES, SLAV DEMANDS

WASHINGTON, April 24.—(AP)—Constantine Fotitch, former Yugoslavian Ambassador, asserted today the present Yugoslav regime should be barred from the San Francisco Conference unless it changes its ways.

Fotitch, contended the Tito-Subasic, government in Belgrade, had not complied with obligations placed upon it at Yalta and that it should not participate at San Francisco unless it does.

Undersecretary of State Grew today received the new Yugoslav envoy, Ambassador Designate Stanje Sinic, former Ambassador to Moscow and delegate to San Francisco.

San Francisco Examiner  
May 2, 1945 CCCC# 5

## SERBIANS RAP ZUJOVIC TALK

The United Committee of Serbian Societies yesterday condemned a statement by Lt. Gen. Sreten Zujovic, Yugoslavian delegate to the United Nations Conference, as "the tirade of a Communist partisan."

Lt. Gen. Zujovic, the committee said, had termed Drazza Mihailovich, Yugoslav leader, "a Fascist and a collaborator with German and Italian forces who will be tried for his war crimes."

The Serbian statement said General Mihailovich, rival of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, "organized and is still leading the fighting against the Nazis."

San Francisco Examiner  
April 29, 1945 CCCC# 3

## SERBIAN GROUP PROTESTS TITO

A group of Americans of Serbian descent yesterday sent to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. a memorandum bitterly attacking the administration of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia.

"The present affairs in Yugoslavia," said the memorandum, "are tyrannically administered by agencies of Marshal Tito, not in conformity with democratic principles nor with the will of the democratic Serbian people."

The present administration is Communist-dominated, the protest declared, and "is dismembering Old Serbia and Macedonia." The protest asks that an "Inter-Allied commission" be sent to Belgrade to investigate the situation.

The memorandum asked that General Mihailovich, bitter rival of Tito, be placed "under the Allied command, that he and his g... forces may participate in doing the common enemy."

The memorandum was signed by Louis C. Christopher, representing the Serbian Eastern Orthodox Diocese for the United States and Canada, the Serb National Federation and the American-Serbian Cultural Association.

X-JX 1976

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# 76

MEMORANDUM

To

CANADIAN DELEGATION

at the

SAN FRANCISCO UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION San Francisco  
1945

from the

UKRAINIAN CANADIAN COMMITTEE

711 McIntyre Block

Winnipeg, Canada

May 1945

United Nations Conference on International Organization,  
San Francisco, 1945.

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ADMINISTRATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
POUR L'AIDE ET LE RELÈVEMENT

PRINCIPES GÉNÉRAUX  
ADOPTÉS À LA PREMIÈRE SESSION  
DU CONSEIL

(Texte révisé)

X- JX 1976

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A3 29

#78

# THE CASE OF THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE

★ ★ ★

*Memorandum to the United Nations Conference  
On International Organization,  
In San Francisco, 1945.*

Respectfully Submitted

by the

ARMENIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA

381 Fourth Avenue  
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

